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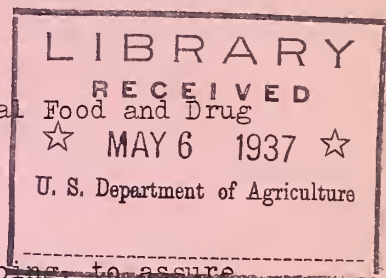
HOUSEKEEPERS' CHAT

Monday, May 3, 1937

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Subject: "NEWS NOTES FROM THE F.&D.A." Facts from the Federal Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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Homemakers, have you any idea what your own State is doing, to assure you a safe supply of foods and drugs?

Our Washington correspondent, who usually reports the activities of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, sends us today a brief review of the work of various State departments concerned with the public health.

The Federal Food and Drugs Act, as you probably know, deals with inter-state commerce -- the Food and Drugs Act prohibits interstate commerce in adulterated or misbranded manufactured or natural foods, beverages, stock feeds, remedies, drugs, and medicines. But a good many "manufactured or natural foods, beverages," and so on never leave their home State -- so they must be controlled by State agencies.

But let's read today's report, with brief news items from various parts of the country:

Wyoming -- State Chemist Walter reports a complete survey of aspirin made in Wyoming. Serious misbranding was found in some cases.

Virginia -- State Health Commissioner Riggin urges effective action against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

South Dakota -- The Legislature has passed a new bread law, and a law levying a tax on non-intoxicating beverages, and has amended the ice cream law to cover frozen products of various kinds.

Wisconsin -- The Dairy and Food Division of the Department of Agriculture and Markets reports that a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs was imposed upon a farmer near Elkhart Lake for delivering watered milk to a cheese factory.

Illinois -- The Division of Foods and Dairies of the Department of Agriculture of Illinois reports during January a most daring case of adulteration or substitution -- a can of light mineral oil labeled "Riviera Brand Pure Olive Oil -- Imported from Italy." The mineral oil had been colored and flavored.

North Carolina -- Doctor Kilgore, Food and Oil Chemist, reports that at the present time the work of the division will be confined largely to food products originating in North Carolina, with particular attention to the sanitary conditions under which such foods are prepared and packed.

CHAPTER II

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the subject, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced to explain the origin of the disease.

CHAPTER III

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed description of the various forms of the disease, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced to explain the origin of the disease.

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Louisiana -- The macaroni manufacturers have recommended for adoption by the State Board of Health definitions and standards for macaroni products, under the authority of the new Louisiana State Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics Law.

Texas -- The Bureau of Foods and Drugs of the State Department of Health has issued a notice to manufacturers of flour and other cereals, calling attention to the fact that the department will take action against those persons selling flour or cereals that have been reconditioned to remove insects, or insect parts. Notice is also issued to bakers and flour dealers, calling their attention to violation of the law existing in the refilling of filthy and unwashed sacks with food products.

Wisconsin -- The demand for chocolate- and cocoa-flavored dairy drinks has become so great that these beverages are tending to supplant the use of milk. The Wisconsin law requires that chocolate-flavored milk must contain: at least three percent of butter fat.

Oregon -- The State Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the Oregon Liquor Commission and the State Board of Health, has adopted stringent rules and regulations applying to all restaurant, hotel, club, and retail beer licensees. These regulations cover plumbing and lavatory facilities, and equipment for disinfecting glassware and utensils.

Kentucky -- Since the twenty-second of January, the State Department of Health has been occupied intensively with the investigation of flood-damaged foods and drugs. In Louisville, three-fourths of the area of the city was under water. The Federal Food and Drug Administration assigned inspectors to help the State Department of Health in this work. Figures on the amount of foods and Drugs throughout the State of Kentucky destroyed by the flood waters are not yet available.

Indiana -- More flood news. During the early stages of the flood, it became increasingly apparent that the disaster would be the worst in the history of Indiana. In anticipation of this, four district State Board of Health offices were installed at the most advantageous locations. These offices were manned by doctors, nurses, members of the United States Public Health Service, sanitary engineers, food and drug inspectors, community sanitation technicians, and others engaged in public health work. Early contact was established with the Federal inspectors and where possible both State and Federal men worked together. Local sanitary problems in connection with food-handling establishments made the cooperation of the Federal Food and Drug Administration indeed valuable. In many instances, Federal inspectors supervised the destruction or reconditioning of flooded food and drug stocks, leaving the State inspectors free to control sanitary conditions of reopened restaurants, grocery stores, drug stores, and the like. Figures on the total amounts of foods and drugs in southern Indiana that were destroyed, reconditioned, or denatured are not yet complete. However, the word "tremendous" can be most truthfully used to describe the quantity.

"The fact of the matter is," concludes our correspondent, "that the food supply of this country is supervised by an inspection network which includes not only the Federal authorities -- who give attention, as I've said, to shipments from one State to another, as well as to imported food products -- but also State and municipal officials, who give attention to such products in their own immediate areas. These officers work in close cooperation, interchanging information and assisting each other where opportunity offers."
